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CENSUS TRENDS

1970 - 1980

WARREN COUNTY

OFFICE of DEMOGRAPHIC and ECONOMIC ANALYSIS
DIVISION of PLANNING and RESEARCH
DEPARTMENT of LABOR
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TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625-0388

WARREN COUNTY

CENSUS TRENDS
1970 TO 1980

SEPTEMBER 1987

PREFACE

With the release of 1980 census data, many anticipated trends were confirmed. It was not surprising to discover, for example, that population growth in New Jersey was occurring in the traditionally less densely settled counties and that population decline was experienced in the older, more industrialized counties. The higher median age in 1980 also was not unexpected, nor were the smaller household and family sizes. Overall levels of educational attainment continued to rise as they have in the past. There were greater numbers and percentages of females in the labor force. Generally, median family income, measured in constant dollars, barely grew, and poverty rates showed a slight increase. The percentage growth in housing units exceeded population growth and the percentage growth in perceived value of owner-occupied housing units for the most part, was higher than that for renter-occupied units.

These and other trends for counties from the 1970 and 1980 censuses can be seen from the tables in this publication, which is one of a set providing comparable data from the latest censuses. The set consists of 22 reports--one for the State of New Jersey and one for each of the state's 21 counties. The state report and the reports for Atlantic, Bergen, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer, Monmouth, Morris, Ocean, Passaic, Salem, and Somerset include analyses covering seven topics: general population trends, demographic characteristics, households and families, education, labor force, income and poverty, and housing characteristics. In addition, there are 24 tables presenting 1970 and 1980 census data. The remaining eight county (Camden, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Sussex, Union, Warren) reports present only the 24 tables of 1970 and 1980 census data.

The New Jersey State Data Center

The Census Trends reports exemplify the cooperative nature of the New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC). They were produced jointly, in most cases, by the lead agency of the NJSDC and appropriate NJSDC county affiliate.

The NJSDC is a federal-state cooperative program between the U.S. Bureau of the Census and the State of New Jersey. The objective of the program is to increase access to, availability to, use of, and expertise in census and related data. The NJSDC attempts to accomplish this in several ways. A network of over 90 agencies has been established throughout the state to provide localized access and expertise. The lead agency is housed within the Office

of Demographic and Economic Analysis, Division of Planning and Research, New Jersey Department of Labor. The primary participants are the State Library, Princeton University Computer Center, and Rutgers University Computer Center. All 21 counties are represented through the county planning agencies, except in Burlington County where the affiliate is the County Department of Economic Development. Additionally, the 42 New Jersey Depository Libraries cooperate in this program, as do all New Jersey State agencies.

A quarterly newsletter, as well as numerous reports containing census data, is published by the NJSDC. And, conferences or workshops are sponsored several times a year.

For more information on the NJSDC contact: New Jersey State Data Center, Division of Planning and Research, Department of Labor, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

Connie O. Hughes, Staff Director
New Jersey State Data Center

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Table 1.
Total Population, Population Density, and Share of County Population 1970 and 1980
Warren County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	TOTAL POPULATION 1970	1980	% CHANGE	POP. PER SQ. MILE 1970	1980	% OF COUNTY POP 1970	1980
WARREN COUNTY	73,960	84,429	14.2	205	234	100.0	100.0
ALLAMUCHY TOWNSHIP	1,138	2,560	125.0	56	126	1.5	3.0
ALPHA BOROUGH	2,829	2,644	-6.5	1,664	1,555	3.8	3.1
BELVIDERE TOWN	2,722	2,475	-9.1	2,094	1,904	3.7	2.9
BLAIRSTOWN TOWNSHIP	2,189	4,360	99.2	71	141	3.0	5.2
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	1,973	2,341	18.7	82	97	2.7	2.8
FRELINGHUYSEN TOWNSHIP	1,118	1,435	28.4	47	61	1.5	1.7
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	1,482	1,738	17.3	142	167	2.0	2.1
HACKETTSTOWN TOWN	9,472	8,850	-6.6	2,631	2,458	12.8	10.5
HARDWICK TOWNSHIP	548	947	72.8	31	53	0.7	1.1
HARMONY TOWNSHIP	2,195	2,592	18.1	92	108	3.0	3.1
HOPE TOWNSHIP	1,140	1,468	28.8	60	78	1.5	1.7
INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP	2,057	2,829	37.5	102	141	2.8	3.4
KNOWLTON TOWNSHIP	1,738	2,074	19.3	67	80	2.3	2.5
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP	1,229	1,730	40.8	100	141	1.7	2.0
LOPATCONG TOWNSHIP	3,144	4,998	59.0	454	721	4.3	5.9
MANSFIELD TOWNSHIP	3,546	5,780	63.0	120	195	4.8	6.8
OXFORD TOWNSHIP	1,742	1,659	-4.8	306	291	2.4	2.0
PAHAQUARRY TOWNSHIP	71	26	-63.4	4	1	0.1	0.0
PHILLIPSBURG TOWN	17,849	16,647	-6.7	6,155	5,740	24.1	19.7
POHATCONG TOWNSHIP	3,924	3,856	-1.7	279	274	5.3	4.6
WASHINGTON BOROUGH	5,943	6,429	8.2	3,128	3,384	8.0	7.6
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	3,585	4,243	18.4	198	234	4.8	5.0
WHITE TOWNSHIP	2,326	2,748	18.1	85	100	3.1	3.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 2.
Components of Population Change 1970 to 1980
Warren County

(1) TOTAL POPULATION 1970	73,960
(2) BIRTHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	10,727
(3) DEATHS APRIL 1, 1970 TO APRIL 1, 1980	7,905
(4) NATURAL INCREASE = BIRTHS (2) - DEATHS (3)	2,822
(5) 1970 POPULATION (1) + NATURAL INCREASE (4)	76,782
(6) TOTAL POPULATION 1980	84,429
(7) NET MIGRATION = LINE (6) - LINE (5)	7,647

Sources: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980
New Jersey Department of Health

Table 3.
Residence in 1965 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1970 and Residence in 1975 for Persons 5 Years Old and Over in 1980
Warren County

	1970 RESIDENCE IN 1965		1980 RESIDENCE IN 1975	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 5 YEARS OLD AND OVER	67,745	100.0	78,887	100.0
SAME HOUSE	41,205	60.8	46,714	59.2
DIFFERENT HOUSE IN THE U.S.A.:	23,528	34.7	31,826	40.3
SAME COUNTY	12,720	18.8	14,450	18.3
DIFFERENT COUNTY:	10,808	16.0	17,376	22.0
SAME STATE	6,109	9.0	11,411	14.5
DIFFERENT STATE:	4,699	6.9	5,965	7.6
NORTHEAST	3,537	5.2	4,242	5.4
NORTH CENTRAL	347	0.5	442	0.6
SOUTH	587	0.9	1,021	1.3
WEST	228	0.3	260	0.3
ABROAD	579	0.9	347	0.4
MOVED, 1965 RESIDENCE NOT REPORTED	2,433	3.6	N.A.	N.A.

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex, 1970 and 1980
Warren County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
ALL AGES	73,879	35,411	38,468	84,429	40,561	43,868
UNDER 5 YEARS	6,140	3,121	3,019	5,611	2,895	2,716
UNDER 1 YEAR	1,158	597	561	1,153	623	530
1 YEAR	1,166	598	568	1,179	584	595
2 YEARS	1,160	601	559	1,094	584	510
3 YEARS	1,287	646	641	1,151	609	542
4 YEARS	1,369	679	690	1,034	495	539
5 TO 17 YEARS	18,517	9,449	9,068	18,145	9,267	8,878
5 YEARS	1,419	719	700	1,144	576	568
6 YEARS	1,482	754	728	1,146	581	565
7 YEARS	1,430	748	682	1,214	597	617
8 YEARS	1,425	741	684	1,282	646	636
9 YEARS	1,401	738	663	1,483	780	703
10 YEARS	1,472	768	704	1,454	757	697
11 YEARS	1,493	756	737	1,395	702	693
12 YEARS	1,472	736	736	1,379	693	686
13 YEARS	1,497	778	719	1,480	757	723
14 YEARS	1,417	722	695	1,496	748	748
15 YEARS	1,363	679	684	1,527	797	730
16 YEARS	1,335	658	677	1,617	838	779
17 YEARS	1,311	652	659	1,528	795	733
18 TO 24 YEARS	7,273	3,025	4,248	9,349	4,331	5,018
18 YEARS	1,303	507	796	1,429	686	743
19 YEARS	1,140	421	719	1,384	591	793
20 YEARS	973	370	603	1,315	564	751
21 YEARS	877	378	499	1,272	603	669
22 YEARS	1,034	464	570	1,298	610	688
23 YEARS	1,101	500	601	1,365	665	700
24 YEARS	845	385	460	1,286	612	664
25 TO 54 YEARS	26,136	12,790	13,346	32,432	15,971	16,461
25 YEARS	841	406	435	1,278	614	664
26 YEARS	952	467	485	1,272	614	658
27 YEARS	1,036	521	515	1,358	667	691
28 YEARS	916	444	472	1,333	637	696
29 YEARS	853	444	409	1,324	655	669
30 YEARS	743	372	371	1,278	638	640
31 YEARS	826	415	411	1,355	655	700
32 YEARS	751	368	383	1,465	724	741
33 YEARS	690	334	356	1,559	763	796
34 YEARS	789	383	406	1,099	527	572
35 YEARS	784	406	378	1,125	583	542
36 YEARS	765	367	398	1,178	571	607
37 YEARS	850	404	446	1,346	667	679
38 YEARS	814	393	421	1,121	560	561
39 YEARS	817	390	427	1,057	536	521
40 YEARS	874	424	450	893	451	442
41 YEARS	835	424	411	904	460	444
42 YEARS	925	461	464	865	441	424
43 YEARS	940	439	501	767	383	384
44 YEARS	968	508	460	871	439	432
45 YEARS	1,005	488	517	838	416	422
46 YEARS	941	445	496	859	418	441
47 YEARS	853	417	436	855	408	447
48 YEARS	957	445	512	826	390	436
49 YEARS	918	445	473	912	435	477

Table 4.
Single Years of Age by Sex. 1970 and 1980
Warren County

	1970			1980		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
50 YEARS	905	457	448	929	440	489
51 YEARS	910	426	484	895	449	446
52 YEARS	890	434	456	947	481	466
53 YEARS	878	429	449	953	449	504
54 YEARS	910	434	476	970	500	470
55 TO 59 YEARS	4,067	1,955	2,112	4,575	2,151	2,424
55 YEARS	906	441	465	994	472	522
56 YEARS	810	379	431	953	438	515
57 YEARS	750	367	383	824	383	441
58 YEARS	841	418	423	907	426	481
59 YEARS	760	350	410	897	432	465
60 TO 64 YEARS	3,361	1,583	1,778	4,128	1,912	2,216
60 YEARS	704	334	370	835	386	449
61 YEARS	699	338	361	858	415	443
62 YEARS	684	326	358	836	380	456
63 YEARS	626	278	348	825	376	449
64 YEARS	648	307	341	774	355	419
65 YEARS & OVER	8,385	3,488	4,897	10,189	4,034	6,155
65 YEARS	638	293	345	857	379	478
66 YEARS	608	268	340	699	316	383
67 YEARS	523	230	293	654	269	385
68 YEARS	484	220	264	707	316	391
69 YEARS	539	230	309	662	267	395
70 YEARS	489	221	268	604	247	357
71 YEARS	455	199	256	577	252	325
72 YEARS	429	171	258	534	218	316
73 YEARS	426	179	247	509	212	297
74 YEARS	397	175	222	461	194	267
75 YEARS	395	173	222	476	187	289
76 YEARS	353	149	204	429	158	271
77 YEARS	360	145	215	379	158	221
78 YEARS	303	110	193	320	111	209
79 YEARS	301	119	182	316	122	194
80 YEARS	258	94	164	289	105	184
81 YEARS	238	83	155	231	79	152
82 YEARS	201	90	111	222	68	154
83 YEARS	181	63	118	208	58	150
84 YEARS	147	51	96	154	56	98
85 YEARS	145	53	92	180	62	118
86 YEARS	115	36	79	116	31	85
87 YEARS	100	33	67	125	35	90
88 YEARS	78	26	52	102	28	74
89 YEARS	48	20	28	100	32	68
90 YEARS	41	11	30	61	14	47
91 YEARS	29	6	23	56	17	39
92 YEARS	18	8	10	38	14	24
93 YEARS	21	9	12	29	4	25
94 YEARS	11	4	7	32	8	24
95 YEARS	6	2	4	17	6	11
96 YEARS	6	2	4	15	1	14
97 YEARS	4	0	4	7	3	4
98 YEARS	7	3	4	12	4	8
99 YEARS	3	1	2	3	1	2
100 YEARS & OVER	28	11	17	8	2	6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 5.
Population by Race in 1970 and 1980
Warren County

ALL RACES	
1970 POPULATION	73,879
1980 POPULATION	84,429
% CHANGE 1970-1980	14.3
WHITE AND OTHER	
1970 POPULATION	73,084
1980 POPULATION	83,496
% CHANGE 1970-1980	14.2
BLACK	
1970 POPULATION	795
1980 POPULATION	933
% CHANGE 1970-1980	17.4

1970 RACE GROUPS			1980 RACE GROUPS		
ALL RACES	73,879	100.0	ALL RACES	84,429	100.0
WHITE	72,936	98.7	WHITE	82,788	98.1
BLACK	795	1.1	BLACK	933	1.1
AMERICAN INDIAN	27	0.0	AMERICAN INDIAN	59	0.1
			ESKIMO	0	0.0
			ALEUT	0	0.0
JAPANESE	11	0.0	JAPANESE	33	0.0
CHINESE	14	0.0	CHINESE	72	0.1
FILIPINO	14	0.0	FILIPINO	56	0.1
KOREAN	12	0.0	KOREAN	117	0.1
			ASIAN INDIAN	81	0.1
			VIETNAMESE	8	0.0
HAWAIIAN	1	0.0	HAWAIIAN	1	0.0
			GUAMANIAN	0	0.0
			SAMOAN	1	0.0
OTHER	59	0.1	OTHER	280	0.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 6.
Number and Percent Black Population in 1970 and 1980
Warren County

	1970			1980		
	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%	ALL RACES	BLACK NUMBER	%
WARREN COUNTY	73,879	795	1.1	84,429	933	1.1
ALLAMUCHY TOWNSHIP	1,138	1	0.1	2,560	5	0.2
ALPHA BOROUGH	2,829	2	0.1	2,644	4	0.2
BELVIDERE TOWN	2,641	1	0.0	2,475	3	0.1
BLAIRSTOWN TOWNSHIP	2,189	2	0.1	4,360	9	0.2
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	1,973	7	0.4	2,341	10	0.4
FRELINGHUYSEN TOWNSHIP	1,118	6	0.5	1,435	16	1.1
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	1,482	0	0.0	1,738	2	0.1
HACKETTSTOWN TOWN	9,472	23	0.2	8,850	68	0.8
HARDWICK TOWNSHIP	548	0	0.0	947	0	0.0
HARMONY TOWNSHIP	2,195	19	0.9	2,592	19	0.7
HOPE TOWNSHIP	1,140	0	0.0	1,468	7	0.5
INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP	2,057	17	0.8	2,829	28	1.0
KNOWLTON TOWNSHIP	1,738	2	0.1	2,074	1	0.0
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP	1,229	1	0.1	1,730	0	0.0
LOPATCONG TOWNSHIP	3,144	0	0.0	4,998	27	0.5
MANSFIELD TOWNSHIP	3,546	375	10.6	5,780	348	6.0
OXFORD TOWNSHIP	1,742	4	0.2	1,659	4	0.2
PAHAQUARRY TOWNSHIP	71	0	0.0	26	0	0.0
PHILLIPSBURG TOWN	17,649	146	0.8	16,647	224	1.3
POHATCONG TOWNSHIP	3,924	33	0.8	3,856	14	0.4
WASHINGTON BOROUGH	5,943	140	2.4	6,429	113	1.8
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	3,585	9	0.3	4,243	14	0.3
WHITE TOWNSHIP	2,326	7	0.3	2,748	17	0.6

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 7.
Selected Single and Multiple Ancestry Groups in 1980
Warren County

	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL PERSONS	84,429	100.0
SINGLE ANCESTRY GROUP:		
DUTCH	1,704	2.0
ENGLISH	5,411	6.4
FRENCH	522	0.6
GERMAN	10,046	11.9
GREEK	246	0.3
HUNGARIAN	1,767	2.1
IRISH	4,060	4.8
ITALIAN	6,326	7.5
NORWEGIAN	146	0.2
POLISH	2,493	3.0
PORTUGUESE	39	0.0
RUSSIAN	344	0.4
SCOTTISH	495	0.6
SWEDISH	267	0.3
UKRAINIAN	763	0.9
OTHER SINGLE ANCESTRY	4,174	4.9
MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUP	36,247	42.9
ANCESTRY NOT SPECIFIED:		
OTHER	3,646	4.3
NOT REPORTED	5,733	6.8
SELECTED MULTIPLE ANCESTRY GROUPS: 1/		
ENGLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	11,958	14.2
FRENCH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	3,084	3.7
GERMAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	18,888	22.4
IRISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	13,633	16.1
ITALIAN AND OTHER GROUP(S)	6,184	7.3
POLISH AND OTHER GROUP(S)	3,518	4.2

1/ Persons may be included in more than one multiple ancestry group.
Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 8.
Spanish Origin Groups 1980
Warren County

ALL PERSONS	84,429	100.0
NOT OF SPANISH ORIGIN	83,497	98.9
SPANISH ORIGIN	932	1.1
MEXICAN	36	0.0
PUERTO RICAN	392	0.5
CUBAN	78	0.1
OTHER SPANISH ORIGIN	426	0.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 9.
Households, Families, Group Quarters Population and Persons per Household 1970 and 1980
Warren County

MINOR CIVIL DIVISIONS	HOUSEHOLDS		FAMILIES		GROUP QUARTERS POPULATION		PERSONS PER HOUSEHOLD	
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980
WARREN COUNTY	23,271	29,406	19,192	22,740	1,332	1,113	3.12	2.83
ALLAMUCHY TOWNSHIP	314	969	269	740	37	36	3.51	2.60
ALPHA BOROUGH	908	949	785	776	5	0	3.11	2.79
BELVIDERE TOWN	876	935	696	703	71	15	3.03	2.63
BLAIRSTOWN TOWNSHIP	711	1,380	581	1,172	9	0	3.07	3.16
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	590	741	508	605	2	0	3.34	3.16
FRELINGHUYSEN TOWNSHIP	322	456	269	373	6	40	3.45	3.06
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	468	573	395	488	0	0	3.17	3.03
HACKETTSTOWN TOWN	2,716	2,863	2,243	2,178	739	556	3.22	2.90
HARDWICK TOWNSHIP	169	287	140	231	27	60	3.08	3.09
HARMONY TOWNSHIP	671	865	586	720	29	21	3.23	2.97
HOPE TOWNSHIP	348	494	295	402	10	0	3.25	2.97
INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP	598	953	519	765	29	0	3.39	2.97
KNOWLTON TOWNSHIP	563	682	459	534	69	50	2.96	2.97
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP	375	574	325	466	4	22	3.27	2.98
LOPATCONG TOWNSHIP	1,032	1,807	881	1,424	32	0	3.02	2.77
MANSFIELD TOWNSHIP	1,013	2,015	901	1,503	8	114	3.49	2.81
OXFORD TOWNSHIP	528	570	411	434	105	0	3.10	2.91
PAHAQUARRY TOWNSHIP	24	13	22	8	0	0	2.96	2.00
PHILLIPSBURG TOWN	5,990	6,242	4,708	4,508	103	145	2.96	2.64
POHATCONG TOWNSHIP	1,211	1,315	1,052	1,089	6	0	3.24	2.93
WASHINGTON BOROUGH	2,050	2,414	1,591	1,720	19	0	2.89	2.66
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	1,084	1,388	949	1,164	4	11	3.30	3.05
WHITE TOWNSHIP	710	921	607	737	18	43	3.25	2.94

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Warren County

SEX BY MARITAL STATUS 1/

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
MALE:	25,552	100.0	30,829	100.0
SINGLE	6,205	24.3	8,119	26.3
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	17,486	68.4	19,940	64.7
SEPARATED	460	1.8	601	1.9
WIDOWED	950	3.7	920	3.0
DIVORCED	451	1.8	1,249	4.1
FEMALE:	29,096	100.0	34,516	100.0
SINGLE	6,331	21.8	7,256	21.0
NOW MARRIED, EXCEPT SEPARATED	17,530	60.2	19,946	57.8
SEPARATED	587	2.0	793	2.3
WIDOWED	3,947	13.6	4,660	13.5
DIVORCED	701	2.4	1,861	5.4

HOUSEHOLD TYPE AND RELATIONSHIP

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL PERSONS	73,879	100.0	84,429	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	19,192	26.0	22,740	26.9
SPOUSE	16,975	23.0	19,397	23.0
OTHER RELATIVES	31,396	42.5	32,634	38.7
NONRELATIVES	905	1.2	801	0.9
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	1,384	1.9	2,629	3.1
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	2,695	3.6	4,037	4.8
NONRELATIVES			1,078	1.3
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	379	0.5	529	0.6
OTHER	953	1.3	584	0.7

Table 10.
Marital Status by Sex and Household Relationship for All Persons, Persons Under 18 Years Old, and Persons 65 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Warren County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS UNDER 18 YEARS OLD	24,657	100.0	23,756	100.0
IN HOUSEHOLD				
HOUSEHOLDER OR SPOUSE	49	0.2	27	0.1
OWN CHILD OF HOUSEHOLDER				
IN MARRIED-COUPLE FAMILY	21,397	86.8	19,335	81.4
IN OTHER FAMILY (MALE OR FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER, NO SPOUSE PRESENT)	1,866	7.6	2,849	12.0
OTHER RELATIVES	1,050	4.3	1,179	5.0
NONRELATIVES	206	0.8	311	1.3
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	14	0.1	47	0.2
OTHER	75	0.3	8	0.0

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
PERSONS 65 YEARS AND OVER	8,385	100.0	10,189	100.0
IN FAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
HOUSEHOLDER	2,882	34.4	3,509	34.4
SPOUSE	1,601	19.1	2,129	20.9
OTHER RELATIVES	1,180	14.1	1,131	11.1
NONRELATIVES	192	2.3	67	0.7
IN NONFAMILY HOUSEHOLD:				
MALE HOUSEHOLDER	532	6.3	606	5.9
FEMALE HOUSEHOLDER	1,603	19.1	2,263	22.2
NONRELATIVES			99	1.0
IN GROUP QUARTERS:				
INMATE OF INSTITUTION	287	3.4	345	3.4
OTHER	108	1.3	40	0.4

1/ In 1970 for persons 14 years old and over and in 1980 for persons 15 years old and over.
Source: Census of Population and Housing: 1970 and 1980

Table 11.
Persons 3 Years Old and Over Enrolled in School and Years of School Completed for Persons 25 Years Old and Over: 1970 and 1980
Warren County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
SCHOOL ENROLLMENT			
PERSONS 3 YEARS OLD AND OVER ENROLLED IN SCHOOL	20,142	21,889	8.7
NURSERY SCHOOL	196	1,017	418.9
KINDERGARTEN AND ELEMENTARY (1 TO 8 YEARS)	13,158	12,349	-6.1
HIGH SCHOOL (1 TO 4 YEARS)	4,752	5,781	21.7
COLLEGE	2,036	2,742	34.7
YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED			
PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER	41,943	51,332	22.4
ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	13,184	9,038	-31.4
HIGH SCHOOL:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	8,407	8,091	-3.8
4 YEARS	14,468	21,789	50.6
COLLEGE:			
1 TO 3 YEARS	2,851	5,946	108.6
4 OR MORE YEARS	3,033	6,468	113.3
HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES (% OF PERSONS 25 YEARS AND OVER)	48.5	66.6	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 12.
Labor Force Status for Total and Black Population 16 Years Old and Over By Sex
1970 and 1980
Warren County

	1970	1980
ALL RACES		
MALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	24,185	30,008
ARMED FORCES	20	30
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	19,179	23,579
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	79.3	78.6
EMPLOYED	18,603	22,384
UNEMPLOYED	576	1,195
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	3.0	5.1
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	4,986	6,399
FEMALES 16 YEARS OLD AND OVER	27,763	33,721
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	11,012	15,783
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	39.7	46.8
EMPLOYED	10,505	14,819
UNEMPLOYED	507	964
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	4.6	6.1
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	16,751	17,938
BLACK POPULATION		
MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	238	303
ARMED FORCES	0	7
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	167	210
% OF MALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	70.2	69.3
EMPLOYED	157	197
UNEMPLOYED	10	13
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	6.0	6.2
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	71	86
FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	263	329
ARMED FORCES	0	0
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	154	186
% OF FEMALES 16 YEARS AND OVER	58.6	56.5
EMPLOYED	150	153
UNEMPLOYED	4	33
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	2.6	17.7
NOT IN LABOR FORCE	109	143

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 13.
Major Occupation Groups for Employed Persons 16 Years Old and Over
1970 and 1980
Warren County

1980	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	37,203	100.0
MANAGERIAL AND PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY:	7,853	21.1
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	3,768	10.1
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	4,085	11.0
TECHNICAL, SALES, AND ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT:	9,905	26.6
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	1,188	3.2
SALES	2,859	7.7
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	5,858	15.7
SERVICE:	4,667	12.5
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	99	0.3
PROTECTIVE SERVICE	808	2.2
SERVICE, EXCEPT PROTECTIVE AND HOUSEHOLD	3,760	10.1
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	954	2.6
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	5,087	13.7
OPERATORS, FABRICATORS, AND LABORERS:	8,737	23.5
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, AND INSPECTORS	4,881	13.1
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	2,210	5.9
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS, AND LABORERS	1,646	4.4

1970	NUMBER	%
ALL OCCUPATIONS	29,108	100.0
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL, AND KINDRED WORKERS	3,476	11.9
MANAGERS AND ADMINISTRATORS, EXCEPT FARM	1,906	6.5
SALES WORKERS	1,692	5.8
CLERICAL AND KINDRED WORKERS	4,126	14.2
CRAFTSMEN, FOREMEN, AND KINDRED WORKERS	4,667	16.0
OPERATIVES, EXCEPT TRANSPORT	6,582	22.6
TRANSPORT EQUIPMENT OPERATIVES	1,199	4.1
LABORERS, EXCEPT FARM	1,317	4.5
FARMERS AND FARM MANAGERS	463	1.6
FARM LABORERS AND FOREMEN	445	1.5
SERVICE WORKERS, EXCEPT PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD	3,013	10.4
PRIVATE HOUSEHOLD WORKERS	222	0.8

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 14.
Place of Work by Place of Residence in 1970 and 1980
Warren County

	1970	1980
WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	28,659	36,310
PLACE OF WORK (POW) KNOWN	27,257	33,324
PLACE OF WORK NOT KNOWN	1,402	2,986
% OF WORKERS LIVING IN COUNTY	5.1	8.2
PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	23,526	29,077
PERSONS WHO LIVE & WORK IN COUNTY	17,733	20,017
% OF WORKERS WITH KNOWN POW	65.2	60.1
% OF PERSONS WORKING IN COUNTY	75.4	68.8
COMMUTERS FROM COUNTY	9,524	13,307
COMMUTERS TO COUNTY	5,793	9,060
IN-COMMUTER TO OUT-COMMUTER RATIO	0.61	0.68

Commuter Origins and Destinations

	LIVE IN COUNTY (A)				WORK IN COUNTY (B)			
	1970		1980		1970		1980	
TO AREA (A) / FROM AREA (B)	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%	NUMBER	%
ALL AREAS	27,257	100.0	33,324	100.0	23,526	100.0	29,077	100.0
WARREN	17,733	65.2	20,017	60.1	17,733	75.4	20,017	68.8
BERGEN	-	-	261	0.8	-	-	109	0.4
ESSEX	249	1.0	561	1.7	-	-	98	0.3
HUNTERDON	1,122	4.1	2,799	8.4	774	3.3	880	3.0
MIDDLESEX	-	-	289	0.9	-	-	109	0.4
MORRIS	618	2.3	3,601	10.8	531	2.3	1,441	5.0
PASSAIC	-	-	141	0.4	-	-	52	0.2
SOMERSET	-	-	916	2.7	-	-	110	0.4
SUSSEX	512	1.9	715	2.1	420	1.8	1,006	3.5
UNION	1,251	4.6	371	1.1	-	-	25	0.1
NEW YORK CITY NY	151	0.6	352	1.1	-	-	61	0.2
LEHIGH PA	551	2.0	322	1.0	227	1.0	411	1.4
MONROE PA	58	0.2	118	0.4	163	0.7	356	1.2
NORTHHAMPTON PA	3,022	11.1	2,258	6.8	3,566	15.2	3,818	13.1
BUCKS PA	26	0.1	15	0.0	64	0.3	211	0.7
OTHER AREAS	1,964	7.2	588	1.8	48	0.2	373	1.3

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 15.
Family Income in 1969 and 1979
Warren County

1979	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	22,878	100.0
LESS THAN $2,500	265	1.2
$2,500 TO $4,999	590	2.6
$5,000 TO $7,499	927	4.1
$7,500 TO $9,999	1,378	6.0
$10,000 TO $12,499	1,618	7.1
$12,500 TO $14,999	1,393	6.1
$15,000 TO $17,499	2,165	9.5
$17,500 TO $19,999	1,873	8.2
$20,000 TO $22,499	2,178	9.5
$22,500 TO $24,999	1,662	7.3
$25,000 TO $27,499	1,760	7.7
$27,500 TO $29,999	1,223	5.3
$30,000 TO $34,999	2,122	9.3
$35,000 TO $39,999	1,383	6.0
$40,000 TO $49,999	1,269	5.5
$50,000 TO $74,999	770	3.4
$75,000 OR MORE	302	1.3
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME	21,412	

1969	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL LEVELS	19,212	100.0
LESS THAN $1,000	307	1.6
$1,000 TO $1,999	321	1.7
$2,000 TO $2,999	607	3.2
$3,000 TO $3,999	758	3.9
$4,000 TO $4,999	770	4.0
$5,000 TO $5,999	938	4.9
$6,000 TO $6,999	1,040	5.4
$7,000 TO $7,999	1,548	8.1
$8,000 TO $8,999	1,640	8.5
$9,000 TO $9,999	1,478	7.7
$10,000 TO $11,999	3,299	17.2
$12,000 TO $14,999	2,925	15.2
$15,000 TO $24,999	3,003	15.6
$25,000 TO $49,999	453	2.4
$50,000 AND OVER	125	0.7
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (CURRENT DOLLARS)	10,121	
MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME (1979 DOLLARS)	19,534	

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 16.
Per Capita Income, Median Family Income, and Percent of Families Below the Poverty Level in 1969 and 1979
Warren County

	PER CAPITA INCOME			MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME			POVERTY RATE % OF FAMILIES	
	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	1969 (1979 Dollars)	1979	% CHANGE	1969	1979
WARREN COUNTY	6,137	7,463	21.6	19,534	21,412	9.6	5.2	5.0
ALLAMUCHY TOWNSHIP	6,550	12,939	97.5	20,226	31,662	56.5	7.8	3.9
ALPHA BOROUGH	5,874	7,713	31.3	19,718	21,913	11.1	3.3	3.2
BELVIDERE TOWN	6,477	7,757	19.8	18,937	19,768	4.4	5.5	4.7
BLAIRSTOWN TOWNSHIP	6,636	8,728	31.5	19,224	26,380	37.2	4.8	3.9
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	5,262	7,792	48.1	18,449	21,726	17.8	6.9	4.5
FRELINGHUYSEN TOWNSHIP	6,382	7,895	23.7	21,230	23,077	8.7	10.7	2.7
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	6,744	7,801	15.7	19,724	22,364	13.4	2.2	4.6
HACKETTSTOWN TOWN	6,109	7,111	16.4	21,372	22,895	7.1	4.2	4.1
HARDWICK TOWNSHIP	6,044	7,024	16.2	14,837	21,458	44.6	6.5	8.4
HARMONY TOWNSHIP	6,198	7,881	27.2	20,372	22,545	10.7	4.8	1.5
HOPE TOWNSHIP	5,217	7,715	47.9	17,370	22,863	31.6	10.2	5.3
INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP	6,131	7,827	27.7	19,789	22,246	12.4	6.3	4.5
KNOWLTON TOWNSHIP	5,723	6,825	19.3	18,838	18,558	-1.5	3.8	6.9
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP	6,103	7,277	19.2	20,737	20,806	0.3	3.0	6.0
LOPATCONG TOWNSHIP	7,469	8,007	7.2	21,068	22,956	9.0	3.2	1.3
MANSFIELD TOWNSHIP	6,767	7,315	8.1	21,969	21,234	-3.3	4.0	6.6
OXFORD TOWNSHIP	5,586	6,469	15.8	19,407	20,586	6.1	1.7	5.4
PAHAQUARRY TOWNSHIP	4,183	0	-100.0	19,139	12,500	-34.7	23.8	0.0
PHILLIPSBURG TOWN	5,847	6,351	8.6	17,655	18,342	3.9	6.5	8.3
POHATCONG TOWNSHIP	5,885	6,986	18.7	20,060	20,370	1.5	4.2	5.0
WASHINGTON BOROUGH	6,318	6,923	9.6	18,220	20,591	13.0	6.1	4.7
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	6,876	8,291	20.6	22,252	25,579	14.9	5.1	3.4
WHITE TOWNSHIP	5,401	7,428	37.5	16,732	21,742	29.9	3.7	3.1

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 17.
Family Income in 1979 by Age of Householder
Warren County

FAMILY INCOME	AGE OF HOUSEHOLDER							
	15 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 44 YEARS	45 TO 54 YEARS	55 TO 59 YEARS	60 TO 64 YEARS	65 YEARS AND OVER	ALL AGES
ALL INCOME LEVELS	1,089	5,158	4,916	4,124	2,163	1,825	3,603	22,878
LESS THAN $2,500	28	93	53	28	17	15	31	265
$2,500 TO $4,999	109	157	80	38	45	53	108	590
$5,000 TO $7,499	36	151	101	65	26	87	461	927
$7,500 TO $9,999	62	198	229	136	62	77	614	1,378
$10,000 TO $12,49	110	311	181	195	171	106	544	1,618
$12,500 TO $14,99	133	371	192	119	119	118	341	1,393
$15,000 TO $17,49	171	609	422	246	126	219	372	2,165
$17,500 TO $19,99	80	604	379	292	166	153	199	1,873
$20,000 TO $22,49	171	655	504	319	237	134	156	2,176
$22,500 TO $24,99	50	440	422	306	136	150	158	1,662
$25,000 TO $27,49	64	447	465	332	187	153	112	1,760
$27,500 TO $29,99	25	281	378	290	99	66	84	1,223
$30,000 TO $34,99	25	366	635	547	304	135	110	2,122
$35,000 TO $39,99	15	225	383	361	130	165	104	1,383
$40,000 TO $49,99	6	154	263	426	185	110	121	1,269
$50,000 TO $74,99	2	70	192	307	91	58	50	770
$75,000 OR MORE	0	26	37	115	62	26	36	302
MEDIAN	$15,972	$20,324	$24,378	$27,395	$24,568	$21,576	$12,819	$21,412

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1980

Table 18.
All Persons and Persons 65 Years Old and Over Below the 1969 and 1979 Poverty Levels
Warren County

ALL PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	5,082	7.0
1979	5,413	6.5

PERSONS 65 YEARS & OVER BELOW POVERTY LEVEL:

	NUMBER	RATE
1969	1,506	18.7
1979	861	8.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 19.
Total and Year Round Housing Units and Vacancy Rates: 1970 and 1980
Warren County

	TOTAL HOUSING UNITS			YEAR ROUND HOUSING UNITS		VACANCY RATE YEAR ROUND UNITS	
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	1970	1980
WARREN COUNTY	24,964	31,499	26.2	24,542	31,143	5.0	5.6
ALLAMUCHY TOWNSHIP	426	1,119	162.7	418	1,113	24.9	12.9
ALPHA BOROUGH	933	992	6.3	933	991	2.7	4.2
BELVIDERE TOWN	899	999	11.1	894	999	2.0	6.4
BLAIRSTOWN TOWNSHIP	797	1,486	86.4	795	1,472	10.6	6.3
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	635	767	20.8	633	766	6.8	3.3
FRELINGHUYSEN TOWNSHIP	375	498	32.8	351	491	8.3	7.1
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	487	603	23.8	484	601	3.3	4.7
HACKETTSTOWN TOWN	2,808	2,971	5.8	2,798	2,958	2.9	3.2
HARDWICK TOWNSHIP	218	311	42.7	217	307	22.1	6.5
HARMONY TOWNSHIP	762	961	26.1	680	899	1.3	3.8
HOPE TOWNSHIP	456	576	26.3	426	555	18.3	11.0
INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP	645	1,036	60.6	621	1,033	3.7	7.7
KNOWLTON TOWNSHIP	633	770	21.6	629	748	10.5	8.6
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP	572	745	30.2	444	620	15.5	7.4
LOPATCONG TOWNSHIP	1,048	1,870	78.4	1,048	1,869	1.5	3.3
MANSFIELD TOWNSHIP	1,087	2,211	103.4	1,039	2,201	2.5	6.5
OXFORD TOWNSHIP	562	612	8.9	562	612	6.0	6.9
PAHAQUARRY TOWNSHIP	44	16	-63.6	39	15	38.5	13.3
PHILLIPSBURG TOWN	6,227	6,588	5.8	6,226	6,584	3.8	5.2
POHATCONG TOWNSHIP	1,268	1,380	8.8	1,257	1,367	3.7	3.6
WASHINGTON BOROUGH	2,095	2,495	19.1	2,092	2,493	2.0	3.2
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	1,123	1,450	29.1	1,121	1,442	3.3	3.7
WHITE TOWNSHIP	807	1,043	29.2	779	1,007	8.9	8.5

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 20.
Number and Median Value of Owner Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Warren County

	OWNER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN VALUE OF OWNER UNITS ($)		% CHANGE IN VALUE
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
WARREN COUNTY	16,199	20,258	66.0	65.0	16,203	52,800	225.9
ALLAMUCHY TOWNSHIP	157	633	37.6	56.9	24,583	104,600	325.5
ALPHA BOROUGH	636	674	68.2	68.0	14,849	42,700	187.6
BELVIDERE TOWN	627	634	66.0	63.5	16,731	47,100	181.5
BLAIRSTOWN TOWNSHIP	476	1,124	59.9	76.4	23,125	80,700	249.0
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	438	595	69.2	77.7	15,222	54,900	260.7
FRELINGHUYSEN TOWNSHIP	239	347	68.1	70.7	18,309	68,600	274.7
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	345	455	71.3	75.7	15,679	60,000	282.7
HACKETTSTOWN TOWN	1,628	1,732	58.2	58.6	22,153	61,200	176.3
HARDWICK TOWNSHIP	124	239	57.1	77.9	21,500	73,500	241.9
HARMONY TOWNSHIP	551	747	81.0	83.1	15,253	52,500	244.2
HOPE TOWNSHIP	266	399	62.4	71.9	18,963	61,400	223.8
INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP	466	631	75.0	61.1	20,833	69,500	233.6
KNOWLTON TOWNSHIP	430	529	68.4	70.7	17,377	57,600	231.5
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP	282	458	63.5	73.9	17,712	60,300	240.4
LOPATCONG TOWNSHIP	906	1,308	86.5	70.0	17,287	57,900	234.9
MANSFIELD TOWNSHIP	827	1,114	79.6	50.6	22,978	64,000	178.5
OXFORD TOWNSHIP	439	505	78.1	82.5	11,376	42,900	277.1
PAHAQUARRY TOWNSHIP	10	4	25.6	26.7		0	
PHILLIPSBURG TOWN	3,768	3,776	60.5	57.4	10,577	32,600	208.2
POHATCONG TOWNSHIP	1,018	1,113	81.0	81.4	16,618	47,800	187.6
WASHINGTON BOROUGH	1,134	1,353	54.2	54.3	16,546	48,600	193.7
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	908	1,192	81.0	82.7	19,392	62,400	221.8
WHITE TOWNSHIP	524	696	67.3	69.1	17,039	59,500	249.2

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 21.
Number and Median Contract Rent of Renter Occupied Housing Units: 1970 and 1980
Warren County

	RENTER OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS						
	NUMBER OF UNITS		% OF YEAR ROUND UNITS		MEDIAN CONTRACT RENT ($)		% CHANGE IN RENT
	1970	1980	1970	1980	1970	1980	
WARREN COUNTY	7,125	9,148	29.0	29.4	80	229	185.0
ALLAMUCHY TOWNSHIP	157	336	37.6	30.2	122	397	225.7
ALPHA BOROUGH	272	275	29.2	27.7	97	247	154.5
BELVIDERE TOWN	304	301	32.0	30.1	74	209	181.8
BLAIRSTOWN TOWNSHIP	235	256	29.6	17.4	69	203	193.2
FRANKLIN TOWNSHIP	152	146	24.0	19.1	77	206	166.1
FRELINGHUYSEN TOWNSHIP	83	109	23.6	22.2	95	241	153.7
GREENWICH TOWNSHIP	123	118	25.4	19.6	74	199	168.7
HACKETTSTOWN TOWN	1,088	1,131	38.9	38.2	127	258	103.9
HARDWICK TOWNSHIP	45	48	20.7	15.6	75	165	120.0
HARMONY TOWNSHIP	120	118	17.6	13.1	83	206	149.3
HOPE TOWNSHIP	82	95	19.2	17.1	86	225	161.6
INDEPENDENCE TOWNSHIP	132	322	21.3	31.2	95	257	169.4
KNOWLTON TOWNSHIP	133	153	21.1	20.5	76	198	159.3
LIBERTY TOWNSHIP	93	116	20.9	18.7	77	241	213.0
LOPATCONG TOWNSHIP	126	499	12.0	26.7	74	241	224.8
MANSFIELD TOWNSHIP	186	901	17.9	40.9	81	280	244.1
OXFORD TOWNSHIP	89	65	15.8	10.6	75	213	185.6
PAHAQUARRY TOWNSHIP	14	9	35.9	60.0		225	
PHILLIPSBURG TOWN	2,222	2,466	35.7	37.5	69	181	163.2
POHATCONG TOWNSHIP	193	202	15.4	14.8	72	203	181.9
WASHINGTON BOROUGH	916	1,061	43.8	42.6	85	228	168.7
WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP	176	196	15.7	13.6	79	236	200.2
WHITE TOWNSHIP	186	225	23.9	22.3	78	204	160.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 22.
Tenure and Occupancy Status By Units in Structure: 1970 and 1980
(Year-round housing units)
Warren County

	1970	1980	% CHANGE
TOTAL YEAR-ROUND UNITS	24,553	31,142	26.8
1, DETACHED UNIT	16,391	19,926	21.6
1, ATTACHED UNIT	2,088	2,595	24.3
2 UNITS	2,957	2,878	-2.7
3 AND 4 UNITS	843	1,283	52.2
5 OR MORE UNITS	1,851	4,122	122.7
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	423	338	-20.1
TOTAL OCCUPIED UNITS	23,271	29,406	26.4
1, DETACHED UNIT	15,520	19,150	23.4
1, ATTACHED UNIT	2,019	2,443	21.0
2 UNITS	2,816	2,602	-7.6
3 AND 4 UNITS	781	1,200	53.6
5 OR MORE UNITS	1,712	3,698	116.0
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	423	313	-26.0
OWNER OCCUPIED UNITS	16,162	20,258	25.3
1, DETACHED UNIT	13,433	17,164	27.8
1, ATTACHED UNIT	1,229	1,788	45.5
2 UNITS	956	851	-11.0
3 AND 4 UNITS	153	126	-17.6
5 OR MORE UNITS	59	93	57.6
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	332	236	-28.9
RENTER OCCUPIED UNITS	7,109	9,148	28.7
1, DETACHED UNIT	2,087	1,986	-4.8
1, ATTACHED UNIT	790	655	-17.1
2 UNITS	1,860	1,751	-5.9
3 AND 4 UNITS	628	1,074	71.0
5 OR MORE UNITS	1,653	3,605	118.1
MOBILE HOME OR TRAILER	91	77	-15.4

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980.

Table 23.
Gross Rent as a Percentage of Household Income: 1970 and 1980
Warren County

	1970		1980	
	NUMBER	PERCENT	NUMBER	PERCENT
ALL INCOME LEVELS:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	6,566	100.0	8,481	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	3,157	48.1	2,839	33.5
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	902	13.7	1,351	15.9
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	770	11.7	1,511	17.8
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	1,112	16.9	2,219	26.2
NOT COMPUTED	625	9.5	561	6.6
INCOME LESS THAN $5,000:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	2,192	100.0	1,360	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	142	6.5	76	5.6
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	276	12.6	161	11.8
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	427	19.5	80	5.9
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	1,059	48.3	925	68.0
NOT COMPUTED	288	13.1	118	8.7
INCOME $5,000 TO $9,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	2,662	100.0	1,751	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	1,529	57.4	126	7.2
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	551	20.7	108	6.2
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	322	12.1	380	21.7
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	46	1.7	1,000	57.1
NOT COMPUTED	214	8.0	137	7.8
INCOME $10,000 TO $14,999:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	1,325	100.0	1,795	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	1,159	87.5	265	14.8
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	75	5.7	434	24.2
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	12	0.9	748	41.7
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	7	0.5	255	14.2
NOT COMPUTED	72	5.4	93	5.2
INCOME $15,000 OR MORE:				
ALL RENT LEVELS	387	100.0	3,575	100.0
LESS THAN 20 % OF INCOME	327	84.5	2,372	66.3
20 TO 24 % OF INCOME	0	0.0	648	18.1
25 TO 34 % OF INCOME	9	2.3	303	8.5
35 % OF INCOME OR MORE	0	0.0	39	1.1
NOT COMPUTED	51	13.2	213	6.0

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

Table 24.
Persons per Room by Complete Plumbing Facilities for Occupied Housing Units, 1970 and 1980
Warren County

	1970	1980
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	23,271	29,406
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	22,222	28,888
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	911	446
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	138	72
OCCUPIED HOUSING UNITS WITH COMPLETE PLUMBING FACILITIES:		
ALL ROOM DENSITIES	22,373	28,949
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	96.1	98.4
1.00 OR FEWER PERSONS PER ROOM	21,355	28,444
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	96.1	98.5
1.01 TO 1.50 PERSONS PER ROOM	890	439
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	97.7	98.4
1.51 OR MORE PERSONS PER ROOM	128	66
PERCENT OF OCCUPIED UNITS	92.8	91.7

Source: Census of Population and Housing 1970 and 1980

TECHNICAL NOTES FOR CENSUS TABLES

TABLE 1

TOTAL POPULATION

Total population is the resident population of an area on April 1, 1970 for 1970 and April 1, 1980 for 1980. The figures in table 1 represent all revisions in census figures for 1970 and 1980 published by the U.S. Census Bureau.

In 1980 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Essex County, and East Orange in Essex County.

In 1970 revisions were made in: New Jersey State; Northfield City and Pleasantville City in Atlantic County; Bergen County, Bergenfield borough, Bogota borough, Carlstadt borough, Cliffside Park borough, Cresskill borough, Demarest borough, Dumont borough, Edgewater borough, Elmwood Park borough, Fairlawn borough, Garfield city, Hackensack city, Little Ferry borough, Lodi borough, Manwah township, Moonachie borough, New Milford borough, Paramus borough, Ridgefield Park borough, Saddle Brook township, and South Hackensack township, in Bergen County; Burlington City, Burlington township Delran township, Riverside township, and Willingboro township in Burlington County; Essex County, Belleville town, Caldwell borough, Millburn township, Newark city, North Caldwell borough, Nutley town, and West Caldwell borough in Essex County; Hudson County, Jersey City city, and Union City city; Mercer County, Trenton city in Mercer County; Monmouth County, Tinton Falls borough in Monmouth County; Florham Park borough and Morris township in Morris County; Warren County, Belvidere town in Warren County.

Population per square mile is the total population of an area divided by land area measured in square miles. Area figures are from the New Jersey Department of Community Affairs and differ slightly from land area figures computed by the U.S. Census Bureau.

TABLE 2

NET MIGRATION

Net migration is the difference between the 1970 population, plus births between census day 1970 and 1980, minus deaths between census days and the 1980 census count. A negative number means more persons left the area than moved to the area. Births and deaths are not counted in the census, but are compiled by the New Jersey Department of Health for the state. Migration figures based entirely on census data are shown in table 3. See below.

TABLE 3

RESIDENCE IN 1975

The data on residence in 1975 were derived from answers to question 15 which asked for the State (or foreign country), county, and city of residence on April 1, 1975. Residence in 1975 is used in conjunction with current residence to determine the extent of residential mobility of the population. The category "Same house" includes all persons 5 years old and over who did not move during the 5 years as well as those who had moved but by 1980 had returned to their 1975 residence. The category "Different house in the United States" includes persons who lived in the United States in 1975 but in a different house (or apartment) from the one they occupied on April 1, 1980. These persons were subdivided into three groups according to their 1975 residence: "Different house, same county," "Different county, same State," and "Different State." The last group was further subdivided by region of 1975 residence. The category "Abroad" includes those with residence in a foreign country, Puerto Rico, or an outlying area of the United States in 1975, including members of the Armed Forces and their dependents. When no information on residence in 1975 was collected for a person, information for other family members was used, if available. All cases of nonresponse, or incomplete response not assigned based on information from other family members, were allocated based on the previous residence of other persons with similar characteristics who provided complete information.

The number of persons who were living in a different house in 1975 is somewhat less than the total number of moves during the 5-year period. Some persons in the same house at the two dates had moved during the 5-year period but by the time of enumeration had returned to their 1975 residence. Other persons who were living in a different house had made one or more intermediate moves. For similar reasons, the number of persons living in a different county, or a different State may be understated.

Similar questions on mobility were asked in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. The questions in the 1950 census, however, applied to residence one year earlier rather than 5 years earlier. Although the questions in the 1940 census covered a 5-year period, comparability with that census is reduced somewhat because of different definitions and categories of tabulation. Comparability with the 1970 and 1960 censuses is also somewhat reduced because nonresponse was not allocated in those earlier censuses.

Data on residence in 1975 are based on approximately one-half of the full census sample. Therefore, tabulations involving residence in 1975 may differ from tabulations based on the full sample. For example, the number of persons 5 years old and over derived from residence in 1975 tabulations may not agree with other tabulations by age.

TABLE 4

AGE

The data on age were derived from answers to question 5, which was asked of all persons. Only the information in items 5b and 5c (on month and year of birth) was read into the computer. Answers to item 5a (or age at last birthday) were used during field review to fill in any blanks in question 5c. The age classification is based on the age of the person in completed years as of April 1, 1980. The data on age represent the difference between date of birth and April 1, 1980.

The median ages shown in this report were computed on the basis of more detailed intervals than shown in the tables. If the median fell in the terminal category of an age distribution, the method of presentation was to show the initial age of the terminal category followed by a plus sign; thus, if the median fell in the category "85 years and over," it is shown as "85+."

In each census since 1940, the Bureau of the Census has assigned the age of a person when it was not reported. In censuses before 1940, with the exception of 1880, persons of unknown age were shown as a separate category. In 1960, 1970, and 1980, assignment of unknown ages was performed by the general allocation procedure.

TABLE 5 AND 6

RACE

The data on race were derived from answers to question 4, which was asked of all persons. The concept of race as used by the Census Bureau reflects self-identification by respondents; it does not denote any clear-cut scientific definition of biological stock. Since the 1980 census obtained information on race through self-identification, the data represent self-identification by people according to the race with which they identify. In this report, households and families are classified by the race of the householder.

For persons who could not provide a single response to the race question, the race of the person's mother was used; however, if a single response could not be provided for the person's mother, the first race reported by the person was used. This is a modification of the 1970 census procedure in which the race of the person's father was used.

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as White, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response such as Canadian, German, Italian, Lebanese, or Polish. In the 1980 census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but marked "Other" and wrote in entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "Other" race category; in the 1970 census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.

The category "Black" included persons who indicated their race as Black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire, but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

The categories "American Indian," "Eskimo," and Aleut" include persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but entered the name of an Indian tribe or reported such entries as Canadian Indian, French-American Indian, or Spanish-American Indian were classified as American Indian.

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Asian Indian, Korean, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Samoan, and Guamanian, as well as persons who provided write-in entries of such Asian and Pacific Islander Groups as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander under the "Other" race category. Also, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but wrote in an entry indicating one of the nine specific categories listed above (e.g., Chinese or Filipino) were classified accordingly. For example, entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese, entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

The category "Race, n.e.c." includes all other persons not included in the categories (White, Black, American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut, and Asian and Pacific Islander) mentioned above. Persons reporting in the "Other" race category and providing write-in entries such as Eurasian, Cosmopolitan, Inter-racial, or a Spanish origin group (e.g., Mexican, Cuban, or Puerto Rican) were included in "Race, n.e.c." During the coding operations, each of the sub-groups

comprising "Race, n.e.c." were identified separately; plans are to provide figures for the component groups in subsequent 1980 census reports.

If the race entry was missing on the questionnaire for a member of a household, an answer was assigned in the computer according to the reported entries of race of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If race was not entered for anyone in the household (excluding paid employees), the race of a householder in a previously processed household was assigned.

Comparability Between Sample and 100-percent Data for Racial Groups-The data on racial groups shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the result of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and an additional edit and review performed on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations. Sample data are subject to sampling variability.

During the sample processing, the responses in the race question underwent more extensive review and edit than performed during the previous processing stages. Additional efforts were made to assign write-in entries to specific race categories and to resolve inconsistent and incomplete responses. The impact of this further work varies substantially by racial group and by geographic area, but is generally negligible. Most affected is the "Other" race category since a number of persons originally counted therein in the 100-percent tabulations were shifted into specific race categories in the sample tabulations. For instance, a number of persons who marked the "Other" race category supplied a write-in entry (e.g., Canadian, Polish, Lebanese, Black Puerto Rican, or Jamaican) which indicated that they belonged in one of the specific race categories. Furthermore, persons in the "Other" category reported as Cambodian, Laotian, Thai, etc., were combined into a "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" category which, together with the specific Asian and Pacific Islander categories (e.g., Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, etc.), covers the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population. This total is obtainable only from the sample tabulations, not from the 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the additional review and edit were generally limited and rather varied, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for comparable data for racial groups. That is, in the case of figures available for racial groups, both in this report and the PC80-1-B report for this state, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income etc.) and data for the entire Asian and Pacific Islander population, the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data-Differences between 1980 census and 1970 census population totals by race seriously affect the comparability for certain race groups. First, a large number of Spanish origin persons reported their race differently in the 1980 census than in the 1970 census; this difference in reporting has a substantial impact on the population totals and comparability for the "White" population and the "Race, n.e.c." or "Other" race population (shown as "All other races" in most 1970 publications). A much larger proportion of the Spanish origin population in 1980 than in 1970 reported their race in the questionnaire category "Other." Second, in 1970, most persons who marked the "Other" race category and wrote in a Spanish designation such as Mexican, Venezuelan, Latino, etc., were reclassified as "White." In 1980, such persons were not reclassified but remained in the "Other" category. As a result of this procedural change and the differences in reporting by this population, the proportion of the Spanish origin population classified as "Other" race in the 1980 census was substantially higher than that in the 1970 census. Nationally, in 1970, only 1 percent of Spanish origin persons were classified as "Other" race and 93 percent as "White." The 1980 census sample data showed a much larger proportion, 38 percent, of Spanish origin persons reported their races as "Other" and only 58 percent reported "White." As a consequence of these differences, 1980 population totals for "White" and "Race, n.e.c." are not comparable with corresponding 1970 figures.

The 1980 census was the first in which data were collected separately for Eskimos and Aleuts in all States. In 1970, these data were available only for Alaska. Since Eskimos and Aleuts are highly concentrated in Alaska, this change does not seriously affect the comparability of 1980 and 1970 data for these racial groups at the national level.

The 1980 count for the Asian and Pacific Islander population reflects a high level of immigration during the 1970's as well as a number of changes in census procedures which were developed, in part, as a result of this high level immigration. First, the number of Asian and Pacific Islander categories listed separately on the 1980 census

questionnaire was expanded to include four additional groups: Vietnamese, Asian Indian, Guamanian, and Samoan. Asian Indians were classified as "White" in 1970 but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. The Vietnamese, Guamanian, and Samoan populations were included in the "Other" race category in the 1970 census but were included in the "Asian and Pacific Islander" category in 1980. Second, "Other Asian and Pacific Islander" groups such as Cambodian, Laotian, Pakistani, and Fiji Islander were identified and tabulated as Asian and Pacific Islander in sample tabulations in the 1980 census; in 1970, most of these groups were included in the "Other" race category.

In 1980, data were collected separately for Hawaiians and Koreans in all States, but in 1970, these data were not collected for Alaska. (On the 1970 census questionnaire used in Alaska, Eskimo and Aleut were substituted for these two categories.) Since the numbers of Hawaiians and Koreans were small in Alaska, this questionnaire change does not have a major impact on the comparability of the 1980 and 1970 data for Hawaiians and Koreans at the national level.

TABLE 7

ANCESTRY

The data on ancestry were derived from the answers to question 14. The 1980 census marked the first time that a general question on ancestry (ethnicity) was asked in a decennial census. The question was based on self-identification and was open-ended (respondents were required to write their answers). Ancestry refers to a person's nationality group, lineage, or the country in which the person or the person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Thus, persons reported their ancestry group regardless of the number of generations removed from their country of origin. Furthermore, responses to the ancestry question reflected the ethnic group(s) with which persons identified and not necessarily the degree of attachment or association the person had with the particular group(s).

Ancestry and race are separate characteristics; therefore, persons reporting a particular ancestry may be of any race. Ancestry is also different from other population characteristics that are sometimes regarded as indicators of ethnicity, namely country of birth and language spoken at home.

A large number of persons reported their ancestry by specifying a single ancestry but some reported two, three, or more ancestry categories. All responses were coded manually by a procedure that allowed for identification of all single- and double-ancestry groups reported. In addition, 17 triple-ancestry categories were identified by unique codes (these categories were selected since they were reported frequently in Census Bureau surveys taken prior to the 1980 census). All other multiple responses were coded according only to the first and second ancestry categories reported.

In published tabulations, multiple groups are designated in general open-ended categories such as "Polish and other groups," rather than in specific multiple ancestry groups such as "Polish-Italian." A person who reported "Polish-Italian" ancestry, for example, is included in the category "Polish and other groups" and in the category "Italian and other groups." A few responses consisting of two terms (e.g., French Canadian) were considered as a single group and, thus, were coded and tabulated as a single ancestry. In addition, persons reporting combinations of ancestries such as "German-Bavarian" were tabulated as a single ancestry (i.e., German). Also, responses such as "Polish-American" or "Italian-American" were coded and tabulated as a single entry (i.e., "Polish" or "Italian"). A sole entry of "American" is tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified."

Entries of religious groups were not coded separately and were tabulated in the category "Ancestry not specified." When an ancestry response was missing, the person's ancestry was tabulated as "not reported."

TABLE 8

SPANISH/HISPANIC ORIGIN

Information on persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent from the 1980 census was derived from answers to question 7 which was asked of all persons.

Persons of Spanish/Hispanic origin or descent are those who reported either Mexican, Puerto Rican, Cuban, or other Spanish/Hispanic origin in question 7. Persons who reported "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin were those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are persons identifying their origin or descent as being Spanish, Spanish-American, Hispano, Latino, etc.

Origin or descent can be regarded as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. It is important to note that persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. In this report, households and families are classified by the Spanish origin of the householder.

Persons of more than one type of Spanish origin and persons of both a Spansin and some other origin(s) who were in doubt as to how to report a specific origin were classified according to the origin of the person's mother. If a single origin was not provided for the person's mother, then the first origin reported by the person was recorded. If any household member failed to respond to the Spanish/Hispanic origin question, a response was assigned by computer in the sample edit operation according to available related information such as ancestry and place of birth reported for the household member. If such information was not reported, origin was assigned from entries of other household members using specific rules of precedence of household relationship. If no origin was reported for any household member (excluding a paid employee), then an origin was assigned from another household with a householder of the same race.

Limitations of the Data--A preliminary evaluation study of the reporting in the 1980 census item on Spanish origin indicated that there was misreporting in the Mexican origin category by White and Black persons in certain areas. The study results showed evidence that the misreporting occurred in the South (excluding Texas), the Northeast (excluding the New York City area), and a few States in the North Central Region. Also, results based on available data suggest that the impact of potential misreporting of Mexican origin in the 1980 census is severe in those portions of the above-mentioned regions where the Spanish origin population is generally sparse. However, 1980 census data on the Mexican origin population, or total Spanish origin population, at the national level, are not seriously affected by the reporting problem. For a more detailed discussion of the evaluation of the spanish origin item, see the 1980 population census Supplementary Reports, Series PC80-S1-7, "Persons of Spanish Origin by State: 1980."

Comparability Between Sample and 100-Percent Data for the Spanish Origin Populaton--The data on the Spanish origin populaion shown in this report may differ from comparable figures shown in other 1980 census reports. Such differences are the results of sampling variability, nonsampling error, and more extensive edit procedures performed for the Spanish origin item on the sample questionnaires. The data in this report are based on a sample, whereas certain other reports (e.g., the PC80-1-B series) present data based on 100-percent tabulations.

Information now available indicates that, since the effects of the more extensive edit were generally limited, the 100-percent tabulations are usually the preferable source for data on the Spanish origin population. That is, in the case of figures available for Spanish origin groups, both in this report and the corresponsing PC80-1-E report, the latter source is usually the preferred one. In the case of distributions for subjects covered only on a sample basis (e.g., education, labor force status, income, etc.), the sample figures are the only data available and should be used within the context of the sampling variability associated with them.

Comparability With 1970 Census Data--The 1980 data on Spanish origin are not directly comparable with those of 1970 because of several factors; namely, overall improvements of the 1980 census, better coverage of the population, improved question design, and an effective public relations campaign by the Census Bureau with the assistance of national and community ethnic groups. These efforts at census improvement explain, in part, the large increase in the number of Hispanics over 1970. Also, these efforts undoubtedly resulted in the inclusion of a size able but unknown number of persons of anic origin who are in the country in other than legal status.

In the 1980 census Spanish origin question, specific changes in design from the 1970 question included the placement of the category "No (not Spanish/Hispanic)" as the first category in that question. (The correspondi category appeared last in the 1970 question). Also, the category, "Central or South American" was deleted because in 1970 some respondents misinterpreted the category; furthermore, the designations "Mexican-Amer." and "Chicano" were added to the Spanish origin question in 1980. In the 1970 census, the question on Spanish origin was asked of only a 5-percent sample of the population; in the 1980 census, the Spanish origin question was asked of everyone in the Nation.

TABLE 9

HOUSEHOLD, RELATIONSHIP TO HOUSEHOLDER, FAMILY, AND GROUP QUARTERS

Household

A household includes all the persons who occupy a housing unit. A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room that is occupied (or if vacant, is intended for occupancy) as separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from other persons in the building and have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall.

The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated

persons who share living arrangements. The actual classification of a housing unit as a household depends on entries in question 2 and item B on the census questionnaire. Item B on type of unit or quarters was filled by an enumerator or a census office clerk for each housing unit or group quarters.

The measure "persons per household" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in households by the number of households (or householders).

Relationship to Householder

The data on relationship to householder were derived from answers to question 2, which was asked of all persons in housing units. Only basic categories of relationship are recognized in this report. More detailed categories of relationship will appear in the PC80-1-D reports (and summary tape file 5).

When relationship is not reported for an individual, it is allocated according to the responses for age and marital status for that person while maintaining consistency with responses for other individuals in the household.

Householder--One person in each household is designated as the "householder." In most cases, this is the person, or one of the persons, in whose name the home is owned or rented and who is listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire. If there is no such person in the household, any adult household member could be designated as the "householder." Two types of householders are distinguished--a family householder and a nonfamily householder. A family householder is a householder living with one or more persons related to him or her by birth, marriage, or adoption. The householder and all persons in the household related to him or her are family members. A nonfamily householder is a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only.

Spouse--A person married to and living with a householder. This category includes persons in formal marriages as well as persons in common-law marriages.

Child--A son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of the householder regardless of the child's age or marital status. The category excludes sons-in-law and daughters-in-law. "Own children" are sons and daughters, including stepchildren and adopted children, of the householder who are single (never married) and under 18 years of age.

The number of children "living with two parents" includes stepchildren and adopted children as well as sons and daughters born to the couple.

"Related children" in a family include own children and all other persons under 18 years of age in the household, regardless of marital status, who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption, except the spouse of the householder.

In a subfamily an "own child" is a never-married child under 18 years of age who is a son, daughter, stepchild, or adopted child of a mother in a mother-child subfamily, a father in a father-child subfamily, or either spouse in a married-couple subfamily.

Nonrelative--Any person in the household not related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. Roomers, boarders, partners, roommates, paid employees, wards, and foster children are included in this category.

Unrelated Individual

An unrelated individual is (1) a householder living alone or with nonrelatives only, (2) a household member who is not related to the householder, or (3) a person living in group quarters who is not an inmate of an institution.

Family and Subfamily

A family consists of a householder and one or more other persons living in the same household who are related to the householder by birth, marriage, or adoption. All persons in a household who are related to the householder are regarded as members of his or her family. A "married-couple family" is a family in which the householder and spouse are enumerated as members of the same household. Not all households contain families, because a household may be composed of a group of unrelated persons or one person living alone. The measure "persons per family" is obtained by dividing the number of persons in families by the total number of families (or family householders).

A subfamily is a married couple (husband and wife enumerated as members of the same household) with or without children, or one parent with one or more never-married children under 18 years of age, living in a household and related to either the householder or the householder's spouse. Members of a subfamily are also included among the members of a family. The number of subfamilies, therefore, is not included in the number of families.

Group Quarters

All persons not living in households are classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in group quarters. Two general categories of persons in group quarters are recognized:

Inmates of Institutions--Persons under care or custody in institutions at the time of enumeration are classified as "patients or inmates" of an institution regardless of their length of stay in that place and regardless of the number of people in that place. Institutions include homes, schools, hospitals, or wards for the physically or mentally handicapped; hospitals or wards for mental, tubercular, or chronic disease patients; homes for unmarried mothers; nursing, convalescent, and rest homes for the aged and dependent; orphanages; and correctional institutions.

Other--This category includes all persons living in group quarters who are not inmates of institutions. Rooming and boarding houses, communes, farm and nonfarm workers' dormitories, convents or monasteries, and other living quarters are classified as "other" group quarters if there are 9 or more persons unrelated to the person listed in column 1 of the census questionnaire; or if 10 or more unrelated persons share the unit. Persons residing in certain othr types of living arrangements are classified as living in "other" group quarters regardless of the number of relationship of people in the unit. These include persons residing in military barracks, on ships, in college dormitories, or in sorority and fraternity houses; patients in general or maternity wards of hospitals who have no usual residence elsewhere; staff members in institutional quarters; and persons enumerated in missions, flophouses, Salvation Army shelters, railroad stations, etc.

Military quarters include barracks or dormitories on base, transient quarters on base for temporary residents (both civilian and military), and military ships.

Comparability with 1970 Census Data--The 1980 definition of a household differs from that used in 1970 only in the change in the definition of housing unit to eliminate the requirement for complete kitchen facilities for the exclusive use of the household. The household reference person in 1970 was the "head of the household" (the husband in married-couple families); for 1980 it was changed to "the household member (or one of the members) in whose name the home is owned or rented." In 1970, a unit in which 6 or more unrelated persons were living together was classified as group quarters; for 1980 that requirement was raised to 10 or more unrelated persons.

TABLE 10

MARITAL STATUS

The data on marital status were derived from answers to question 6, which was asked of all persons. The marital status classification refers to the status at the time of enumeration. Persons classified as "Now married" include those who have been married only once and have never been widowed or divorced as well as those currently married persons who remarried after having been widowed or divorced. Persons reported as separated are those living apart because of marital discord, with or without a legal separation. Pesons in common-law marriages are classified as now married, persons whose only marriage had been annulled are classified as never married, and all persons under 15 years old are classified as never married. All persons classified as never married are shown as "single" in this report.

When marital status was not reported, it was allocated according to the relationship to householder and sex and age of the person.

TABLE 11

SCHOOL ENROLLMENT

The data on school enrollment were derived from answers to questions 8, 9, and 10. Persons are classified as enrolled in school if they reported attending a "regular" school or college at any time between February 1, 1980, and the time of enumeration. Regular schooling is defined as nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, and schooling which leads to a high school diploma or college degree. Schooling in trade or business schools, company training, or schooling obtained through a tutor was to be reported only if the course credits obtained were regarded as transferable to a regular elementary school, high school, or college. Children were included as enrolled in nursery school only if the school included instruction as an important and integral phase of its program. Children enrolled in "Head Start" programs, or similar programs sponsored by local agencies to provide preprimary education to young children, were included as enrolled in school. Persons who had been enrolled in a regular school since February 1, 1980, but who had not actually attended, for example, because of illiness, were counted as enrolled in school. Schooling which is generally regarded as not "regular" includes that given in nursery schools which simply provide custodial day care; in specialized vocational, trade, or business schools; in on-the-job training; and through correspondence courses.

Public, Church-Related, or Other Private School--Persons who were enrolled in school were also classified as attending a public, church-related, or other private school. In general, a "public" school is defined as any school which is controlled and supported primarily by a local, State, or Federal Government agency. A "church-related"

school is defined here as a private school which is controlled or supported primarily by a religious organization. An "other private" school is defined as a school controlled or supported primarily by private groups other than religious organizations.

In using the public/private school distinction for college enrollment, some caution should be exercised, since there is evidence that, in some parts of the country, the classification of individual schools may not be entirely clear, and census data may differ considerably from administrative figures.

Level and Year of School in Which Enrolled--Persons who were enrolled in school were classified according to the level and year of school in which they were enrolled as reported in question 9. The levels which are separately identified in this report are nursery school, kindergarten, elementary school, high school, and college. Children in "Head Start" or similar programs were counted under "nursery" or "kindergarten" as appropriate. Elementary school, as defined here, includes grades 1 to 8, and high school includes grades 9 to 12. Persons attending junior high school are reported in elementary school or high school according to their grade. The term "college" includes junior or community colleges, 4-year colleges, universities, and graduate or professional schools.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--School enrollment questions in some form have been included in the census since 1840; grade attended was added in 1940. The wording of the type of school question was changed from parochial in 1970 to church-related in 1980 in an attempt to make the affiliation with a religious group clearer to respondents. The intention was to include all schools controlled by religious groups rather than only particular denominations or religons.

The corresponding question on schooling in the 1930 census applied to a somewhat longer period, the period since the preceding September 1; in addition, the question was not restricted as to the type of school the person was attending. In 1940 the question referred to the period since the preceding March 1. In 1950 the reference period was changed to that between February 1 and the time of enumeration. The same reference period was used in 1960, 1970, and 1980.

The age range for which enrollment data have been obtained has varied for the several censuses. Information on enrollment was recorded for persons of all ages in 1930 and 1940, for persons 5 to 29 years old in 1950, for thoe 5 to 34 years old in 1960, and for those 3 years old and over in 1970 and 1980. Most of the published enrollment figures relate to ages 5 to 20 in 1930, 5 to 24 in 1940, 5 to 29 in 1950, 5 to 34 in 1960, 3 to 34 in 1970, and 3 years old and over in 1980. The extended age coverage for the published enrollment data in the recent censuses reflects increased interest in the number of persons who are attending regular colleges and universities at older ages.

In the 1940 census, grade of enrollment was available for the first time; grade or year could be identified for elementary school through college. In 1950, kindergarten enrollment was separately identified for the first time. In 1970 nursery school enrollment was added to the levels of school separately identified.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Data on school enrollment are also collected and published by other Federal, State, and local governmental agencies. This information is generally obtained from reports of school systems and institutions of higher learning and from other surveys and censuses. These data are only roughly comparable with data collected by the Bureau of the Census, however, because of differences in definitions, subject matter covered, time references, and enumeration methods.

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED

The data on years of school completed were derived from answers to questions 9 and 10. These questions on educational attainment applied only to progress in "regular" schools as defined under the definition for school enrollment. The first question called for the highest grade attended, regardless of "skipped" or "repeated" grades. Persons whose education was received in foreign school systems or an ungraded school were expected to report the approximate equivalent grade in the regular American school system. An instruction printed on the form, "If high school was finished by equivalency test (GED), mark '12'" (meaning grade 12), was to ensure that persons who dropped out of school before high school graduation but later earned a diploma with an equivalency test would be counted as high school graduates. Those diploma recipients who also attended college would be credited with college attendance as reported.

The second question on educational attainment asked whether or not the highest grade attended had been finished. It was to be answered "Yes" if the person had successfully completed the entire grade or year indicated in question 9. If the person had completed only part of the year, had dropped out, or failed to pass the last grade attended, the question was to be answered "No." If the person was still attending school in that grade he or she answered "Now attending."

The number in each category of highest grade of school completed represents the combination of (a) persons who reported the indicated grade as the highest grade attended and that they had finished it, (b) those who had attended the next higher grade but had not finished it, and (c) those still attending the next higher grade. Persons who have not completed the first year of elementary school are classified as having no years of school completed.

"Percent high school graduates" includes persons who completed four years of high school by graduation or an equivalency test and persons who reported that they had attended some level of college.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data--Educational attainment questions in terms of years of school completed have been included in the census since 1940. From 1840 to 1930, only a question on basic literacy was included. In 1940, a single question was asked on highest grade of school completed. However, respondents frequently reported the grade or year in which they were enrolled, or had last been enrolled, instead of the one completed. The two-question approach used since 1950 was designed to reduce this kind of error. The 1980 instruction for persons who received a high school diploma by virtue of passing an equivalency test was not included on past census questionnaires. Persons who took equivalency tests may or may not have been reported as high school graduates in earlier censuses; however, completing high school by such means was not as common in earlier decades as it was in the decade prior to the 1980 census.

Median School Years Completed--The median number of school years completed was computed on the basis of intervals for years under 8 and a continuous series of numbers for 8 years of school completed and above (e.g., completion of the 1st year of high school was treated as completion of the 9th year, completion of the 1st year of college, as completion of the 13th year, etc.). Persons completing a given school year were assumed to be distributed evenly within the interval from 0 to 9 of the year. In fact, at the time of census enumeration, most of the enrolled persons had completed at least three-fourths of a school year beyond the highest grade completed, whereas a large majority of persons who were not enrolled had not attended any part of a grade beyond the highest one completed. The effect of the assumption is to place the median for younger persons slightly below, and for older persons slightly above, the true median.

The same procedure for computing this median has been used in the 1940, 1950, 1960, and 1970 censuses. Because of the inexact assumption as to the distribution within an interval, this median is more appropriately used for comparing different groups and the same group at different dates than as an absolute measure of educational attainment.

TABLE 12

LABOR FORCE STATUS

The data on labor force status were derived from answers to questions 22, 25, and 26.

The series of questions on labor force status was asked of all persons 15 years old and over and was designed to identify, in this sequence: (a) persons who worked at any time during the reference week; (b) persons who did not work during the reference week but who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent (excluding layoff); (c) persons on layoff; and (d) persons who did not work during the reference week, but who were looking for work during the last four weeks and were available for work during the reference week.

The labor force status data shown in this and other 1980 census reports relate to persons 16 years old and over. In 1940, 1950, and 1960, labor force status data were presented for persons 14 years old and over. The change in the universe was made in 1970 to agree with the official measurement of the labor force as revised in January 1967. Selected labor force status data were shown in 1970 for persons 14 and 15 years old, but are not presented for 1980.

Employed--Employed persons include all civilians 16 years old and over who were either (a) "at work"--those who did any work at all during the reference week as paid employees or in their own business or profession, or on their own farm, or who worked 15 hours or more as unpaid workers on a family farm or in a family business; or (b) were "with a job but not at work"--those who did not work during the reference week but had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent due to illness, bad weather, industrial dispute, vacation, or other personal reasons. Excluded from the employed are persons whose only activity consisted of work around the house or volunteer work for religious, charitable, and similar organizations.

Unemployed--Persons are classified as unemployed if they were civilians 16 years old and over and (a) were neither "at work" nor "with a job but not at work" during the reference week, (b) were looking for work during the last 4 weeks, and (c) were available to accept a job. Examples of jobseeking activities are: (1) registering at a public or private employment office, (2) meeting with prospective employers, (3) investigating

possibilities for starting a professional practice or opening a business, (4) placing or answering advertisements, (5) writing letters of application, and (6) being on a union or professional register.

Also included as unemployed are persons who did not work at all during the reference week and were waiting to be called back to a job from which they had been laid off.

Civilian Labor Force--The civilian labor force consists of persons classified as employed or unemployed in accordance with the criteria described above.

Experienced Unemployed--Unemployed persons who have worked at any time in the past are classifed as the "Experienced unemployed."

Experienced Civilian Labor Force--The "experienced civilian labor force" comprises the employed and the experienced unemployed.

Labor Force--The labor force includes all persons classified in the civilian labor force plus members of the Armed Forces (persons on active duty with the United States Army, Air Force, Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard).

Not in Labor Force--All persons 16 years old and over who are not classified as members of the labor force are defined as "Not in labor force." This category consists mainly of students, housewives, retired workers, seasonal workers enumerated in an "off" season who were not looking for work, inmates of institutions, disabled persons, and persons doing only incidential unpaid family work (less than 15 hours during the reference week).

Worker--The term "worker" appears in connection with several subjects in this report: nonworkers per 100 workers, journey-to-work items, class of worker, weeks worked in 1979, and number of workers in family in 1979. Its meaning varies and, therefore, should be determined in each case by referring to the definition of the subject in which it appears.

Nonworkers Per 100 Workers--This measure, called the "nonworker/worker ratio" in the 1970 census, is the ratio of the sum of persons "not in the labor force" plus persons under 16 years of age to persons 16 years old and over in the labor force.

Comparability with Earlier Census Data--The questionnaire items and labor force status concepts for the 1980 census were essentially identical to those used in the 1970 census. However, these concepts differed in many respects from those associated with the 1950 and 1960 censuses; see the Volume 1 publications from the 1970 census for more information.

Comparability With Data From Other Sources--Because employment data from the census are obtained from respondents in households, they differ from statistics based on reports from individual business establishments, farm enterprises, and certain government programs. Persons employed at more than one job are counted only once in the census and are classified according to the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. In statistics based on reports from business and farm establishments, persons who work for more than one establishment may be counted more than once. Moreover, other series, unlike those presented here, may exclude private household workers, unpaid family workers, and self-employed persons, but may include workers less than 16 years of age.

An additional difference in the data arises from the fact that persons who had a job but were not at work are included with the employed in the statistics shown here whereas many of these persons are likely to be excluded from employment figures based on establishment payroll reports. Furthermore, the labor force status data in this report include persons on the basis of place of residence regardless of where they work, whereas establishment data report persons at their place of work regardless of where they live. This latter consideration is particularly significant when comparing data for workers who commute between areas.

For a number of reasons, the unemployment figures of the Bureau of the Census are not comparable with published figures on unemployment compensation claims. For example, figures on unemployment compensation claims exclude persons who have exhausted their benefit rights, as well as new workers who have not earned rights to unemployment insurance, and persons losing jobs not covered by unemployment insurance systems (including some workers in agriculture, domestic services, and religious organizations, and self-employed and unpaid family workers). In addition, the qualifications for drawing unemployment compensation differ from the definition of unemployment used by the Bureau of the Census. Persons working only a few hours during the week and persons temporarily absent from work for reasons other than layoff are sometimes eligible for unemployment compensation but are classified as "employed" in the census reports. Differences in the geographical distribution of unemployment data arise because the place where claims are filed may not necessarily be the same as the place of residence of the unemployed worker.

The figures on labor force status from the decennial census are generally comparable with similar data collection in the Current Population Survey. However, some differences may exist because of variations in enumeration and processing techniques.

TABLE 13

OCCUPATION

The data on industry, occupation, and class of worker were derived from answers to questions 28, 29, and 30.

This series of questions was used to obtain industry, occupation, and class of worker information for the employed, the experienced unemployed, and experienced workers not currently in the labor force. The last two categories apply to persons who had worked at some time during the previous five years. All three items related to one specific job that the person held. For an employed person, the information referred to the job held during the reference week. Those who were employed at two or more jobs reported the job at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. For experienced unemployed persons and those not in the labor force, the information referred to the last job that they held.

Clerical staff in the Bureau's processing offices converted the written industry and occupation descriptions from the questionnaire to identifying codes by relating these descriptions to an entry in the 1980 Census of Population Alphabetical Index of Industries and Occupations (PHC80-R3), 1982, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. For the industrial code, however, these coders first referred to a Company Name List. This list, prepared from the Standard Statistical Establishment List developed by the Bureau of the Census for use in the economic censuses and surveys, contains the names of establishments and their Standard Industrial Classification code converted to population census equivalents. This listing facilitates coding and helps maintain industrial classification comparability.

Occupation Classification System

The system developed for the 1980 census consists of 503 specific occupation categories arranged into 6 summary and 13 major occupation groups. This classification was developed to be consistent with the 1980 Standard Occupational Classification Manual (SOC), published by the U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Federal Statistical Policy and Standards. This is the first time there was a United States standard to use in developing the census occupational classification.

The SOC Manual presents a list of 12 principles used in occupational classification. The primary principles used were as follows: 1) the classification should realistically reflect the current occupational structure of the United States, and 2) an occupation should be classified on the basis of work performed. The conversion of the census classification to the SOC has caused the 1980 census classification to be less comparable with the classifications used in earlier censuses. See the section on "Comparability."

TABLE 14

PLACE OF WORK

The data on place of work were derived from answers to question 23, which was asked only of persons who indicated in question 22 that they had worked at any time during the reference week (see below for definition of reference week). Data are tabulated for workers 16 years and over; that is, members of the Armed Forces and civilians who were at work during the reference week. Place of work refers to the geographic location at which workers carried out their occupational activities during the ref-reference week. The exact address (number and street) of the place of work was asked, as well as the place (city, town, village, borough, etc.); whether or not the place of work was inside or outside its incorporated (legal) limits; and the county, State, and ZIP code. If the person's employer operated in more than one location, the exact address of the location or branch where the respondent worked was requested. When the number and street name could not be given, the building name or other physical location description was to be entered. Persons who worked at more than one location were asked to report the one at which they worked the greatest number of hours during the reference week. Persons who regularly worked in several locations during the reference week were requested to give the address at which they began work each day. For cases in which daily work was not begun at a central place each day, the person was asked to provide as much information as possible which described the area in which he or she worked during the reference week.

TABLE 15 AND 16

INCOME IN 1979

The data on income in 1979 were derived from answers to questions 32 and 33. Information on money income received in the calendar year 1979 was requested from persons 15 years old and over. "Total income" is the algebraic sum of the amounts reported separately for wage or salary income; nonfarm net self-employment income; farm net self-employment income; interest, dividend, net royalty, or rental income; Social

Security or Railroad Retirement income; public assistance or welfare income; and all other income. "Earnings" is defined as the algebraic sum of wage or salary income and net income from farm and nonfarm self-employment. The earnins figures represent the amount of income received regularly before deductions for personal income taxes, Social Security, bond purchases, union dues, medicare deductions, etc.

Receipts from the following sources were not included as income: money received from the sale of property (unless the recipient was engaged in the business of selling such property); the value of income "in kind" from food stamps, public housing subsidies, medical care, employer contributions for pensions, etc.; withdrawal of bank deposits; money borrowed; tax refunds; exchange of money between relatives living in the same household; gifts and lump-sum inheritances, insurance payments, and other types of lump-sum receipts.

Median Income--The median income is the amount which divides the distribution into two equal groups, one having incomes above the median and the other having incomes below the median. For households, families, and unrelated individuals the median income is based on the distribution of the total number of units including those with no income. The median for persons is based on persons with income. The median income values for all households, families, and unrelated individuals are computed on the basis of more detailed income intervals than shown in this report. Median income figures of $30,000 or less are generally calculated using linear interpolation; all other median income amounts are derived through Pareto interpolation. For a detailed description of these interpolation procedures, see appendix B of the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 129, Money Income of Families and Persons in the United States: 1979.

Mean Income--The mean income is the amount obtained by dividing the total income of a particular statistical universe by the number of units in that universe. Thus, mean household income is obtained by dividing total household income by the total number of households. For the various types of income the means are based on households having those types of income.

Per Capita Income-Per capita income is the mean income computed for every man, woman, and child in a particular group. It is derived by dividing the total income of a particular group by the total population in that group.

Care should be exercised in using and interpreting mean income values for small subgroups of the population. Since the mean is strongly influenced by extreme values in the distribution, it is especially susceptible to the effects of sampling variability, misreporting, and processing errors. The median, which is not affected by extreme values, is, therefore, a better measure than the mean when the population base is small. The mean, nevertheless, is shown in this report for most small subgroups because, when weighted according to the number of cases, the means can be added to obtain summary measures for areas and groups other than those shown in this report.

TABLE 16 AND 17

POVERTY STATUS IN 1979

The data on poverty status were derived from answers to the same questions as the income data (see the section on "income in 1979").

Poverty statistics presented in this report are based on a definition originated by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and subsequently modified by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. At the core of this definition is the 1961 economy food plan, the least costly of four nutritionally adequate food plans designed by the Department of Agriculture. It was determined from the Agriculture Department's 1955 survey of food consumption that families of three or more persons spend approximately one-third of their income on food; hence the poverty level for these families was set at three times the cost of the economy food plan. For smaller families and persons living alone, the cost of the economy food plan was multiplied by factors that were slightly higher in order to compensate for the relatively larger fixed expenses for these smaller households.

The income cutoffs used by the Bureau of the Census to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals consist of a set of 48 thresholds arranged in a two-dimensional matrix consisting of family size (from one person to nine or more persons) cross-classified by presence and number of family members under 18 years old (from no children present to eight or more children present). Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age of the householder (under 65 years old and 65 years old and over). The total income of each family or unrelated individual in the sample is tested against the appropriate poverty threshold to determine the poverty status of that family or unrelated individual. If the total income is less than the corresponding cutoff, the family or unrelated individual is classified as below the poverty level. The number of persons below the poverty level is the sum of the number of persons in families with incomes below the poverty level and

the number of unrelated individuals with incomes below the poverty level.

The poverty thresholds are revised annually to allow for changes in the cost of living as reflected in the Consumer Price Index. The average poverty threshold for a family of four persons was $7,412 in 1979 and $3,721 in 1970. The poverty threshold varies with the size of the family unit.

Poverty thresholds are computed on a national basis only. No attempt has been made to adjust these thresholds for regional, State, or local variations in the cost of living. For a detailed discussion of the poverty definition, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133, Characteristics of the Population Below the Poverty Level: 1980.

Persons for Whom Poverty Status is Determined--Poverty status is determined for all persons except inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old. When the line, "Persons for whom poverty status is determined," appears under the heading, "All Income Levels in 1979," it shows the total populaton minus persons in the four groups listed above. When the same line appears under the heading, "Income in 1979 Below Poverty Level," it shows the number of such persons who are classified as being below the poverty level. In tables that contain only poverty data, the above exclusions are stated in the headnote and the word "persons" is used in place of "persons for whom poverty status is determined."

Specified Poverty Levels--Because the poverty levels currently in use by the Federal Government do not meet all the needs of data users, some of the data are presented for alternate levels ranging from 75 percent to 200 percent of the current poverty level. These specified poverty levels are obtained by multiplying the income cutoffs at the poverty level by the appropriate factor. For example, the average income cutoff at 125 percent of poverty level was $9,265 ($7,412 x 1.25) in 1979 for a family of four persons.

Weighted Average Thresholds at the Poverty Level--The average thresholds shown in the first column of the table were weighted by the presence and number of children. For example, the weighted average threshold for a given family size is obtained by multiplying the threshold for each presence and number of children category within the given family size by the number of families in that category. These products are then aggregated across the entire range of presence and number of children categories, and the aggregate is divided by the total number of families in the group to yield the weighted average threshold at the poverty level for that family size.

Since the basic thresholds used to determine the poverty status of families and unrelated individuals are applied to all families and unrelated individuals, the weighted average poverty thresholds are derived using all families and unrelated individuals rather than just those classified as being below the poverty level. To obtain the weighted poverty thresholds for families and unrelated individuals below alternate poverty levels, the weighted thresholds shown in the table may be multiplied directly by the appropriate factor. The weighted average thresholds presented in the table are based on the March 1980 Current Population Survey. However, it is felt that these thresholds would not differ significantly from those based on the 1980 census.

Comparability With Earlier Census Data

The poverty definition used in the 1980 census differs slightly from the one used in the 1970 census. These technical modifications were made to the definition used in the 1970 census as described below:

1. The separate thresholds for families with a female householder with no husband present and all other families were eliminated. For the 1980 census, the weighted average of the poverty thresholds for these two types of families were applied to all types of families, regardless of the sex of the householder.

2. Farm families and farm unrelated individuals no longer have a set of poverty thresholds that are lower than the thresholds applied to nonfarm families and unrelated individuals. Instead, the nonfarm thresholds were applied to all families and unrelated individuals regardless of residence.

3. The thresholds by size of family were extended from seven or more persons to nine or more persons.

These changes result in a minimal increase in the number of poor at the national level. For a complete discussion of these modifications and their impact, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

The population covered in the poverty statistics derived from the 1980 census is essentially the same as in the 1970 census. The only difference is that in 1980, unrelated individuals under 15 years old were excluded from the poverty universe, while in 1970, only those under 14 years old were excluded. The poverty data from the 1960 census exclude all persons in group quarters and include all unrelated individuals regardless of age. It is unlikely that these differences in

population coverage would have a significant impact when comparing the poverty data for persons from the 1980, 1970, and 1960 censuses.

Limitations

The term "Poverty" connotes a complex set of economic, social, and psychological conditions. The statistics presented in this report provide only estimates of economic poverty based on the receipt of money income before taxes. Readers should also be aware that for many different reasons there is a tendency for respondents to underreport their income. Overall, income earned from wages or salary is more accurately reported than other sources of income. (For a complete disucssion of the limitations of the income data, see the section on "Income in 1979.")

It should be pointed out that nonmoney income is not considered in determining poverty status. In recent years, however, receipts from nonmoney transfers such as food stamps, housing subsidies, and health benefits have become an increasingly important element in the income of poor persons. For further information on the subject of valuing noncash benefits, see U.S. Bureau of the Census, Technical Paper 50, Alternative Methods for Valuing Selected In-Kind Transfer Benefits and Measuring Their Effect on Poverty. For a complete discussion of the limitations of the poverty concept, see Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 133.

TABLE 19

HOUSING UNIT

Housing Units--A housing unit is a house, an apartment, a group of rooms, or a single room, occupied as a separate living quarters or, if vacant, intended for occupancy as a separate living quarters. Separate living quarters are those in which the occupants live and eat separately from any other persons in the building and which have direct access from the outside of the building or through a common hall. The occupants may be a single family, one person living alone, two or more families living together, or any other group of related or unrelated persons who share living arrangements (except as described in the next section on Group Quarters). For vacant units, the criteria of separateness and direct access are applied to the intended occupants whenever possible. If that information cannot be obtained, the criteria are applied to the previous occupants. Both occupied and vacant housing units are included in the housing unit inventory, except that boats, tents, vans, caves, and the like are included only if they are occupied as someone's usual place of residence. Vacant mobile homes are included, provided they are intended for occupancy on the site where they stand. Vacant mobile homes on dealer's sales lots, at the factory, or in storage are excluded from the housing inventory.

Comparability With 1970 Census Housing Unit Data--Although the 1980 census data are generally comparable with 1970 census data, certain changes were introduced for 1980. The part of the 1970 housing unit definition that required a unit to have either (1) direct access or (2) complete kitchen facilities was modified. For 1980, the complete kitchen facilities alternative was dropped, and direct access was required of all housing units. In 1970, vacant mobile homes were not counted as housing units. For 1980, they were included in the housing inventory provided they were intended for occupancy on the site where they stood.

Year-Round Housing Units--Data on housing characteristics in the 1980 census reports are limited to year-round housing units; i.e., all occupied units plus vacant units available or intended for year-round use. Vacant units intended for seasonal occupancy and vacant units held for migratory labor are excluded because of the difficulty of obtaining reliable data on their characteristics.

Type of Vacant Unit--Vacant housing units are classified in this report as either "Seasonal and migratory" or "Year-round." "Seasonal" units are intended for occupancy during only certain seasons of the year. Included are units intended for recreational use, such as beach cottages and hunting cabins; units offered to vacationers in the summer for summer sports or in the winter for winter sports; and vacant units held for herders and loggers. "Migratory" units are vacant units held for occupancy by migratory labor employed in farm work during the crop season. "Year-round" vacant housing units are available or intended for occupancy at any time of the year. A unit in a resort area which is usually occupied on a year-round basis is considered as year-round. A unit used only occasionally throughout the year is also considered as year-round.

Vacancy Status--The data on vacancy status were tabulated from responses to questionnaire item C. Year-round vacant units are subdivided according to their vacancy status as follows:

For sale only. Vacant year-round units being offered "For sale only," including individual units in cooperatives and condominium projects if the individual units are offered "For sale only."

For rent. Vacant year-round units offered "For rent," and vacant units offered either for rent or for sale.

Other vacants--If a vacant year-round unit is not "For sale only" or "For rent," it is classified in the category "Other vacants" in this report. This category includes units held for settlement of an estate, units held for occupancy by a caretaker or janitor, and units held for personal reasons of the owner, as well as units rented or sold, awaiting occupancy, and units held for occasional use.

TABLE 20

VALUE

Value--Value is the respondent's estimate of how much the property (house and lot) would sell for, if it were for sale. For vacant units, value is the price asked for the property. Value and price asked are tabulated separately for certain kinds of housing units. Value statistics are presented for specified owner-occupied housing units and specified vacant for sale only housing units. These "specified" housing units include only one-family houses on less than 10 acres without a commercial establishment or medical office on the property. The data exclude owner-occupied condominium housing units, mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents or vans occupied as a usual residence, as well as owner-occupied noncondominium units in multi-family buildings. The "Specified owner-occupied" universe is the same for the value tabulation and the mortgages status and selected monthly owner costs tabulation.

TABLE 21

RENT

Rent--This report presents statistics on rent for "Specified renter-occupied" housing units which include renter-occupied units except one-family houses on 10 or more acres. Respondents were asked to report rent only for the housing unit enumerated and to exclude any rent paid for additional units or for business premises.

Contract Rent--In this report, only median contract rent for specified renter-occupied housing units and median rent asked for specified vacant for rent housing units in rural areas are shown. Contract rent is the monthly rent agreed to, or contracted for, regardless of any furnishings, utilities, or services that may be included. For vacant units, it is the rent asked for the unit at the time of enumeration.

Gross Rent--The computed rent termed "Gross rent" is the contract rent plus the estimated average monthly cost of utilities (electricity, gas, and water) and fuels (oil, coal, kerosene, wood, etc.) if these are paid for by the renter (or paid for the renter by someone else) in addition to rent. "Gross rent" is intended to eliminate differentials which result from varying practices with respect to the inclusion of utilities and fuels as part of the rental payment. The estimated costs of water and fuels are reported on a yearly basis but are converted to monthly figures in the computation process. Renter units occupied without payment of cash rent are shown separately as "No cash rent" in the tabulations.

TABLE 22

UNITS IN STRUCTURE

Units in Structure--A structure is a separate building that either has open space on all sides or is separated from other structures by dividing walls that extend from ground to roof. In the determination of the number of units in a structure, all housing units, both occupied and vacant, were counted. The statistics are presented for the number of housing units in structures of specified type and size, not for the number of residential buildings. Structures containing only one housing unit are further classified as detached or attached. The category "Mobile home or trailer, etc." includes mobile homes, trailers, boats, tents, vans, etc.

TABLE 24

PERSONS PER ROOM AND PLUMBING FACILITIES

Persons Per Room--"Persons per room" is a derived measure obtained by dividing the number of persons in each occupied housing unit by the number of rooms in the unit. The figures shown refer, therefore, to the number of occupied housing units having the specified ratio of persons per room.

Plumbing Facilities--The category "Complete plumbing for exclusive use" consists of units which have hot and cold piped water, a flush toilet, and bathtub or shower inside the housing unit for the exclusive use of the occupants of the unit. "Lacking complete plumbing for exclusive use" includes those conditions when (1) all three specified plumbing facilities are present inside the unit but are also used by another household, (2) some but not all the facilities are present, or (3) none of the three specified plumbing facilities is present.

Comparability with 1970 Census Plumbing Facilities Data--In 1970, there were separate questions on the presence of hot and cold piped water, a bathtub or shower, and a flush toilet. For 1980, these three items were combined into a single question on plumbing facilities. In addition, the facilities must be inside the housing unit rather than inside the structure as in 1970.